

# Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1885.

No. 40.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, July 24, 1885.

An Arab Sheikh has arrived at Cairo who says he was present at the funeral of El Mahdi.

Princess Beatrice was married to Prince Henry of Battenburg yesterday. The wedding was of the usual brilliant order.

The Salisbury ministry was defeated yesterday in the commons on the judicial relief bill. They will likely accept the decision of the house, and go on with the government.

General Grant died at Mount McGregor, New York State, yesterday morning, at eight o'clock. For the last few days he had been kept up by injections of spirits. The place and date of burial have not yet been decided upon.

In the Riel trial on Tuesday, the counsel for the prisoner put in several affidavits, one being from Riel himself, in support of an application for adjournment. A list of witnesses was given necessary for the defence, and also a number of documents now in the custody of officials in Ottawa. The counsel for the prosecution said the crown would not guarantee safe conduct for Dumont, but would bear the expenses of whatever witnesses were needed by the prisoner. They refused the production of the official documents asked for and finally an adjournment until Thursday next, July 30th, was agreed to.

## LOCAL.

HAMELIN, trader, of Lac la Biche, is in to VII.

PETER PRUDEN left for Lac la Biche on Wednesday.

COLIN FRASER arrived from Calgary on Wednesday.

ALEX. MCKINLEY arrived from Calgary on Tuesday evening with freight.

J. A. MITCHELL and H. S. Young left for Victoria per raft on Wednesday.

SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, of St. Albert, has been appointed a justice of the peace.

THREE cents a pound is the rate being paid by the H. B. Co., on freight to the Athabasca landing.

REV. PERE TISSIER, arrived at St. Albert from Winnipeg, on Monday, accompanied by Paul Fayant.

SCRIP speculators paid up to \$190 for \$240 scrip at Prince Albert. About 90 scrip were issued there.

D. JOHNSTONE, late forest ranger at Battleford, replaces J. Connors in the same position here.

R. HARDISTY, Jr., son of Chief Factor Hardisty, has gone to Edinburgh, Scotland, to attend college.

A TRAIN of five wagons and eight carts arrived the morning from Calgary with freight for A. McDonald & Co.

REV. MOTHER DESCHAMPS, superior-general of the Grey Nuns, arrived at St. Albert from Montreal, on Monday last.

D. M. McDUGALL has fitted up a building on Main street, next Jas. McDonald's carpenter shop for a butcher stand.

REV. C. SCOLLEN, Roman Catholic missionary at Battle river, has abandoned his mission and priestly office and at last accounts was living with the Indians.

THE boiler for the H. B. Co., Mackenzie river steamer, left for the Landing on Tuesday, per M. McCauley's team.

HARDISTY & FRASER ship 25,000 feet of lumber by the North-West to Battleford, for use in the H. B. Co. building there.

TELEGRAPH line went down east of the South Branch, on Friday about noon, consequently no telegrams, as usual.

J. CONNOR, who has been timber ranger here since the summer of '83, goes to Battleford to take the same position there.

STAGE arrived on Tuesday evening with one passenger, J. G. McLane, commercial traveler for James O'Brien & Co., of Montreal.

J. A. McDUGALL is erecting a stable 18x24, story and a half high, dressed lumber with rustic siding, in rear of his new dwelling on the H.B.C. reserve.

STAGE left on Friday morning with two passengers—John Weymiskirch and a teamster from Calgary, who has been laid up for a week or two with an injured hand.

ANY doubt that may have existed as to the right of school districts erected under the North-West act to tax for school purposes is now removed by the action of the federal parliament, which has declared as in the case of municipalities, that the right of taxation does and did exist.

CORPORAL Walwyn, of the police force at Ft. Saskatchewan, has been reduced to a private and is undergoing three months' imprisonment for tampering with a note of P. Brunette.

THE Montreal Witness gives a very fair cut of Gabriel Dumont, but it is rather flattering than otherwise, crediting him with a fuller beard than he actually possesses. The expression is natural and the face would be easily recognized.

THE Straubenzie telegraph office has been closed since the removal of the troops from Pitt, and the operator has gone to Battleford. The office will not be re-opened until police are again sent to Pitt.

THE numerous prayers and petitions of Edmonton people for a weekly mail are about to be answered, and every Tuesday evening hereafter until further notice will see a mail from the east arrive at Edmonton.

THE Calgary Herald notices that Jas. Fisk, one of Steele's scouts, had his claim jumped while absent on active service. The officials who would lend themselves to such a piece of dirty work should be rotten egged.

AT Ft. Saskatchewan, before A. H. Griesbach, J. P., on Wednesday the 29th inst., W. May, for assaulting John Brenton on the previous Sunday, was fined \$10 and costs, amounting to \$41.30, or one month's imprisonment.

THE Northcote was delayed at Pitt from some time on Sunday until Wednesday when she left with the Light Infantry on board for Grand Rapids, they taking about thirty Indian prisoners with them, including Wandering Spirit, who is likely to recover.

THE Calgary Herald has commenced the issue of a daily edition, and the weekly edition shows a great improvement in quality and quantity of matter. The Herald is now the largest and fullest, weekly in the North-West. It deserves success and will, no doubt, attain it.

W. MCKAY returned from a telegraph repairing trip on Thursday. Ducks are remarkably plentiful along the line. When at Stony creek, about fifteen miles out, at noon on Wednesday, he heard three of the shots fired from the cannon at the fort, on the arrival of the commissioner and party, quite plainly.

IT may be worth while to enquire who regulates the scale of costs in cases tried before a J. P. in this great and free country. When the costs in a case in which a one dollar fine is inflicted amount to \$19.15, it is time that people knew where the dividing line between legal expenses and highway robbery is to be found.

REPORTS have been circulated during the past and present week of trouble occurring among the Blackfeet. The stage driver, W. McInnes, says there is no truth whatever in the report. When he left Calgary the Indians were as quiet as they are here at present. Oswald's and Hatton's men were still in service but were to be disbanded.

AT Ft. Saskatchewan, on Tuesday, A. Coghlan was fined \$10 and costs by Major Griesbach, J.P., for assaulting J. Borwick on the previous Saturday. Borwick was cutting hay under a permit on land upon which Coghlan claimed the exclusive right. He ordered Borwick to cease cutting and enforced the order with divers and sundry arguments of the most forcible description. In the meantime the hay remains uncut.

TRADE Commissioner Joseph Wrigley, of the H. B. Co., with his son, H. Wrigley, and secretary M. Robertson, Chief Factor Hardisty, and H. B. Andrews, of the H. B. Co., at Calgary, arrived from Calgary on Thursday forenoon last. The party was received with a salute of five guns from the brass pieces at the fort. They left Calgary on Monday at noon making the trip in three days. The commissioner is on his first tour of inspection in the Saskatchewan district, and proceeds down the river on the North-West.

JAS. ROSS, J. S. Edmonton, C. Anderson and E. Nagle arrived from Calgary on Thursday with freight for Ross Bros, ten days out. Roads good. A heavy hail storm passed across the trail at Scarlett's while they were lying at Calgary, taking a strip a couple of miles wide. When they came there on the way back the grass was flattened and partly torn up, dead gophers were lying over the prairie and dead ducks lying in the ponds. The storm is described as a regular terror. Two men from British Columbia arrived with the party intending to settle, and were well pleased with the appearance of the country.

EDMONTON people should feel complimented by the confidence in their loyalty and ability to protect themselves displayed by the Canadian government. While at Prince Albert and Battleford large garrisons are kept and the local forces disbanded, at Edmonton there is not a soldier nor policeman, while the Edmonton home guard and the St. Albert rifles are still in existence, and well armed, with any amount of government rifles and ammunition stored in the fort without a guard. The confidence is not misplaced and it is to be hoped that it will not be displaced.

BISHOP GRANDIN, who returned last week from a visit to the southern and eastern portions of his diocese, reports that there is great destitution among the halfbreed settlers at the South Branch. Many have left to join their relatives in Manitoba, Wood Mountain, Cypress hills and elsewhere, while those who remain have neither crop nor cattle, except a few of those on the north side of the river. A petition asking for the granting of government relief to them was drawn up by the bishop and signed by a very large number of the people of Prince Albert, including Capt. Moore and Thos. McKay.

NOW is the time to prepare specimens of native grasses for the Colonial and Indian exhibition to be held in London next year. In the luxuriance and variety of wild vegetation Edmonton far surpasses any other portion of the North-West. This is the best possible proof of the goodness of its soil and climate, and every means should be taken to get this feature prominently before investigators and intending settlers through the exhibition. Especially should specimens of the wild pea and wild vetch, red top and timothy grass be procured, and a collection of the various flowers and berries be made. A good collection would be an eye-opener, not only for people in London, but also for those from other parts of the North-West and from eastern Canada.

ON Saturday last, about noon, as W. J. O'Donnell, instructor at Riviere QuiBarre Indian farm, was sharpening a piece of wood with an axe, a flash of lightning accompanied by a clap of thunder occurred. The lightning struck the head of the axe when he was using, splitting it in two pieces and breaking the handle, throwing O'Donnell on the ground insensible. He recovered consciousness shortly, but for about three hours could neither see nor hear. He has now completely recovered, however. The pieces of the axe were buried some distance in the ground. The most singular feature of the case is that at the time the lightning struck, the sun was shining and the sky clear, with the exception of one cloud, which was directly above, and the clap of thunder which accompanied the lightning was the only one heard by O'Donnell that day.

JOHN WEYMISKIRCH, who was at the battle of Duck lake with the Prince Albert volunteers, says that when Crozier saw that the police and volunteers were being surrounded by the halfbreeds he gave the order to fire, and that several of the halfbreeds fell from their horses at the first volley. He is an old soldier and has been in active service in Europe, but he says that was the hottest fight he ever saw, that both parties were armed with repeaters and were at close quarters. He never saw men act as coolly as the volunteers and police. He asserts that the rebels lost seven halfbreeds and seven Indians killed in this fight, and that another Indian now at Duck lake is certain to die of the effects of a wound received there. Gabriel Dumont was wounded in the head and his two brothers killed. He is certain that the rebels have greatly understated their losses.

THE Saskatchewan Herald comments on the good impression created on the Indian mind in the Battleford district by the presence of the troops. The impression here has been quite different and the Indians talk—now that they are gone—with the greatest contempt of the soldiers, whom they speak of as little boys. They are not half satisfied that they have not yet had a chance to distinguish themselves, and are suffering for an opportunity. The knowledge of the settlers having now any amount of arms and ammunition at command, however, is a strong inducement to them to hold themselves still. The Bears' hills band are in a very unsettled condition, having done no work all summer, and at last accounts were not even cutting hay. They assert that the greater part of the Two hills band were as ready for an outbreak in the spring as they were and that they came into the fort repeatedly as spies. The chief of the Two hills band was thoroughly loyal throughout.

CAPT. SHEETS, of the North-West, who was with Capt. Segers, of the Northcote, in running the gauntlet at Batoche, gives a vivid description of the affair. Only thirty volunteers were aboard, belonging to C school of Infantry, and the rebels on both banks made it decidedly interesting for all hands for an hour and ten minutes. A dropping fire was kept up on the steamer all the time until the end of the battle at Batoche. The object in sending the steamer down was doubtless to draw the attention of the rebels on the river side while the volunteers attacked by land, but the boat was too previous, or the soldiers too slow, and the boat went through at a great risk of loss, and with no advantage gained. Capt. Sheets speaks well of Col. Williams and the Midland battalion. The men were quiet, well behaved, and always on hand when wanted.

THE following are the names as far as can be learned, of the Indian prisoners taken from Pitt by Col. Smith, with the charges against them: Wandering Spirit, attempted suicide, killed Quinn; Ah-pis-chas-kooos and Iron Bear, complicity in Frog lake murders; Louison, stealing I. D. horses and shooting at J. Simpson; Thunder, stealing two horses from F. Dufresne; Sitting Horse, stealing I. D. horses; Mountain Man, stealing one cow and calf; O-seem-ta-kay-win, stealing one mare; Half Blackfoot, treason felony; Scabby Boy, shot at Baudreau; Light Eyes, shot at Col. Smith; Jean Baptiste, stealing horses; Po-pa-me-ke-sick, killing one of the priests and Delaney; Oh-sa-wa-na-sioux, killing the other priest; Louison Margau, shot Cowan; Koo-s-e-hat, shot Cowan first; Dressy Man, killed Cowan (a second charge); Sand Fly, escaped from Battleford; Side, killed Dill and Willcraft; Charles Deschamps, killed an old Indian woman at Frog lake; Wa-sac-ka-ma, cutting her head off when dead.

THE Calgary Herald still sticks to its prejudice against Edmonton. It says: "We will hazard a small sum that until a railroad passes along the North-Saskatchewan settlers will avoid that interesting country for a decade." The BULLDOZER never bets, but there are men here who will hazard a small sum of about the size of the Herald's pile that although Calgary has had the railroad for over two years and Edmonton has not had it at all, nor is it likely to have it for some time, Edmonton can show more farms occupied and under cultivation than Calgary can within an equal area. Also that there is more land under crop, that the crops will yield more bushels to the acre, that the grain will be better, and that the harvest will be earlier at Edmonton than at Calgary. Calgary has the railroad but Edmonton has the soil to produce crops, and that will eventually bring settlers, who, in turn, will bring the railroad. It is an error which many editors fall into that people farm on a railroad. They don't. Soil and climate are the first necessities for successful farming, while the railroad comes in a good second.

NO. 7 company of the W. L. L., Capt. McIntosh and Lieut. Grey, which has been in garrison at Edmonton for the past two months, left by the Northcote on Saturday last. At 11 a.m. the company was formed up at the fort in marching order, and presented a fine appearance as they came down the hill at a swinging step to embark for home. As the boat turned out into the stream they were given cheer after cheer, hearty and heartfelt, from the large crowd on the bank, which had assembled to see them off. The Edmonton amateur field battery, comprising Capt. Straug, of the home guards, and gunner Thos. Smith, fired a salute of five guns from one of the H. B. Co's brass four pounders, and as the boat passed along groups on the bank cheered themselves hoarse, to whom the red coats heartily replied. The conduct of the members of this company during their stay at Edmonton was all that could be desired, and both officers and men commanded the respect of the citizens. The men were nearly all from Minnedosa and were much more intelligent and steady than are usually found in battalions raised hurriedly for active service. At the same time when the excitement of danger had vanished many of them found the dreary routine of soldiering very wearisome, and were glad to get home, while a good number volunteered for continued active service if required.

KELLY'S RESTAURANT.—In rear of saloon. Meals at all hours. Best table in town.

\$55 WILL BUY A LIGHT WAGON.—Apply to JAS. KELLY, Sturgeon River.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising—Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, AUGUST 1, 1885.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, secretary of state, who defended Ambrose Lepine at his trial in Winnipeg, some years ago, writes concerning Riel, in the present insurrection: "As to the leader, he deserves no sympathy, except that which attaches to the misery of a man who has committed a great crime of which he must suffer the just punishment."

Or the iniquities urged against Mr. MacKenzie's government when in power one of the greatest was its management of the Ft. Frances canal scheme, and the stealing allowed by it and committed by the manager of the work, Mr. Hugh Sutherland. It was naturally supposed that when the new government attained power Mr. Sutherland would be lucky if he was not compelled to disgorge some of his ill-gotten plunder. Strange to say, not only has this not occurred, but there has been no further inquiry into the matter, and Mr. Sutherland has received from the present administration the nice little sum of \$4,695 on account of this same canal work.

THAT United States papers are given to romancing beyond even what Canadian papers attempt, is well known. In June last the New York World published an item to the effect that a party of Canadian scouts in charge of an ammunition train had been massacred by Riel's men, and that among them was an actor of unknown name. Then in July it comes out with a column account of the romantic circumstances which led to the alleged actor alleged to have been massacred having joined the Canadian forces. The story is a very good story and well told, and doubtless that there never was any massacre as reported takes nothing from its value as American history.

THE Conservative party in Winnipeg is a house divided against itself. The Times spits venom at the Manitoban, and the latter reciprocates. Mr. Acton Burrows, deputy minister of agriculture, purchased the Sun, now the Manitoban, for \$25,000, and agreed to purchase the Times for a like amount, on behalf of the Norquay government. But he failed to connect with the cash for the Times, and now that journal poses as the special advocate of the federal conservative party, headed by Sir John A. Macdonald, as distinct from and opposed to the provincial conservative party, headed by John Norquay. Surely it required the union of these two powers to bulldoze and bamboozle the people of Manitoba as they have been for the past years. Now that they have divided honest men will have a chance to breathe. Unless a coalition is quietly formed some nice tales will be told.

JUDGE ROLEAU is on the defence on the question of garbled telegrams. He says: "They say that 'I garbled telegrams in order to prevent the real state of affairs from being known.' A more barefaced falsehood never was perpetrated. The only telegrams which I concealed were those fictitious and sensational ones coming from Winnipeg and elsewhere, which were not based on facts, and which pretended to represent our position here as being desperate." He admits having censored the telegraph, by whose authority he does not say, and says that (1) He garbled no telegrams, and (2) the only telegrams he suppressed were from Winnipeg and elsewhere. If he controlled the telegraph wire he probably knows who is authority for the statement telegraphed to the BULLETIN that the halfbreeds were dispersed at Duck lake with a loss of 100. The author of such an outrageous lie ought to be known. He says he only suppressed telegrams coming from Winnipeg and elsewhere, which represented the circumstances of Battleford as desperate. The idea of it being necessary to suppress telegrams coming to Battleford describing the condition of the place as being different from what it was is decidedly good, and is worthy of a Corkonian. People here will remember that from the beginning of the outbreak it was almost impossible to get word from friends at Battleford. But Judge Roleau was not the only telegraph censor. Throughout the rebellion—and perhaps even now—the wires were in the hands of men who could make Munchausen bluish, and whose lying reports made the Canadian government and Canadians generally a laughing stock. On almost every important occasion the official telegrams were beaten by Indian runners. In the face of this a man who ought to know better asserts that it was advisable to keep the white people from being posted in order to keep the Indians in ignorance, while the latter had really the best and most reliable means of transmitting intelligence.

#### THAT HAY CASE.

The action of the agent of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company in causing a settler to pay twenty dollars in fine and costs and forfeit eight tons of hay, for having cut on an odd section of the company's tract, as well as that of the magistrate who lent himself and his official position to such an outrage, merits more than passing notice. It must be admitted that did the land upon which the hay was cut absolutely belong to the land company, or any one else, or was it part of a homestead for which an entry had been made and the conditions were being fulfilled, the owner of the land, or homesteader, would hold the right to the hay and should be supported in that right by the authorities in a proper manner. But this case is different. The company has an agreement of sale from the government of this land, but the completion of the sale depends upon certain conditions being fulfilled, and one of the provisos is that whenever the government shall see that the company is not fulfilling its agreement properly it may at once void the company's claim. That it never was intended that a company working under such an agreement should exercise an absolute proprietary right must be amply apparent. Or if it was not apparent the fact that the right of common in wood for fuel on the company's tract is preserved to settlers—which wood becomes absolutely the company's on the completion of its agreement—would prove it.

It is well known that the right to cut hay wherever found on unoccupied land is one of the most important and necessary privileges of the North-West settler, second only, and akin to, the right to cut wood for fuel and fencing. The government has acknowledged the importance of this right by granting land and scrip in commutation of the hay privilege enjoyed by the original settlers in the province of Manitoba, and there is no reason to suppose that it ever was the intention to deprive settlers of that privilege at the whim of a mere company of speculators. At least until those speculators had been accorded absolute control of their land. That no provision in regard to hay for settlers was made in the agreement of the company is accounted for by the fact that at the time the agreement was made no thought of interfering in any way with hay privileges had come up, nor was it until government regulations had been put forth that the company thought fit to assert its alleged rights.

In view of the acknowledged rights of settlers to hay on government land, in view of the fact that the land in question did not belong to the company, but was merely held under an agreement which was neither fulfilled nor attempted to be fulfilled, and in view of the precedent set in the parallel case of wood, how a magistrate supposed to dispense justice can be borne out in taking from a poor man \$20 and eight tons of hay, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, must be a mystery to those not versed in the intricacies of North-West law. Nor is the mystery decreased when it is known that half of the hay was cut before the slightest warning was given the hardened criminal that any one was going to dispute his right; and that he was brought up on a summons which did not state who owned the hay which he was accused of intending to steal. That the summons was so drawn may be accounted for in two ways: Either that the officer drawing it up did not know his business, or that the complainant, whose name did not appear in it either, was not absolutely certain as to the ownership of the hay. That a man should be compelled to appear on such a summons smacks too much of the Inquisition for this latitude. Admitting the possibility that the company had the right to the hay in question, a telegram to Ottawa would have decided the matter in a few hours, and a magistrate properly careful of the liberty of the subject, and not too anxious to act as the tool of the accuser, could surely have held the case over until that answer had been received. But the hasty action that was taken showed that the desire was rather to bluff settlers into acknowledging the colonization company as their supreme lord and master than to do justice between man and man.

The colonization company, as it appears in this matter through its agent, is worthy of special notice. This company, it will be remembered, some three years ago was granted a tract of land in the most thickly settled portion of this district with the agreement that it should colonize it, by placing two settlers on every odd section within the tract. It was asserted at the time by this paper that the company had no intention of bringing in colonists, but proposed to acquire the land on the strength of those already on it, or who should come in of their own account, and that the presence of the company would be an injury instead of a benefit to the settlement. But when some of the leading men of the company arrived, they spun such a fine yarn that many people began to believe it was a sort of philanthropic association which had found some royal road to wealth outside of hard work, and was willing that we should share its superior knowledge if we would only accept its rule as proprietor of the land. Every man would be assured in his claim, patents would be hurried up, buildings would be erected, improvements made, fancy stock and seed grain imported, and if the people would only not oppose the company they would all jog along the high road of prosperity together. This fine talk was given to induce the original settlers to enter their lands with the company's agent, so that it might appear that the company had the confidence of the people and give them a hold upon the tract they could not otherwise get. The entries were made, but somehow the disputes seem to be very slow about being settled, and the patents still slower about appearing. A few buildings were erected with the avowed intention of destroying business already established, but the contract was too heavy and the building is at a standstill. Seed grain was imported and its product was frozen, (when native seed ripened all right) nearly making the growers bankrupt. Stock was imported in the fall and butchered in the spring, and of all the grand promises made but little remains, beyond a few empty buildings, neither useful nor ornamental. During this time settlement within the tract now held by the company, which formerly was progressing steadily, has been almost at a standstill, and the district has thus lost more than it has gained by the work actually done by the company.

The cessation of all plans of improvement and expenditure of money, and the arbitrary action of the agent in the matter of hay lands should show plainly enough to the people of the district the condition in which they will be when the company receives its full title to its land, which it will in two years more unless some active steps are taken. Then not only the hay, but the wood also, will be at the absolute disposal of the company, and the manner in which the right will be exercised may be judged by the case of last Monday. This region has plenty of drawbacks without an incubus such as this. The people have now had fair warning, thanks to the desire of the agent to show his authority, and if they do not take the proper means to lay before the government and people of Canada the injustice which is being put upon them through the existence of this company, in order to have it removed, they may make up their minds to suffer far greater evils than Ontario ever suffered from that great curse, the Canada company.

#### CHURCHES.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

**ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH,** Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

**METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.** J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

**EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Pastor, the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., assisted by Mr. James Hamilton, B.A. Sabbath services at Edmonton, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Fort Saskatchewan every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m.; Sturgeon River, June 14, 21, 28, July 12, 19, 26 at 8 p.m.; Clover Bar, June 21, July 5, 19 at 2.30 p.m.; Belmont, June 28, July 12, 26 at 2.30 p.m.

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Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

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## THE NORTH-WEST.

The crack steamer of the Saskatchewan line arrived from Grand Rapids at 10:30 on Thursday forenoon, with the following passengers: From Grand Rapids, H. Swinford, secretary of the Winnipeg and Western transportation company. From Prince Albert: Chief Factor J. Clarke, Carlton; H. B. Factor W. J. McLean, late of Ft. Pitt; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wilson, Edmonton; Mrs. Thos. Taylor and family of nine children; Crown Timber agent Waggoner, J. F. Bain, of Bain & Blanchard, Winnipeg, and John Weymiskerch. From Battleford: Judge Roleau and forest ranger Johnstone. From Victoria: H. S. Young and Peter Erasmus. Mr. and Mrs. Quinney were brought to Pitt from Prince Albert and Battleford respectively, and Messrs. W. McKay and J. C. Stewart of the H. B. Co., from Prince Albert to Battleford. The freight comprised 160 tons, 120 for the H. B. Co., chiefly for northern posts, and 40 tons for Brown & Curry. The officers are, J. Sheets, captain; Angus McKay, clerk; Chartier, pilot. The mate, Mowat, was left at Prince Albert, having been hurt in passing Cole's falls. The steamer left Grand Rapids on July 14th with 218 tons of freight, and passed Pitt at noon on the 28th, making the trip in sixteen days, or from Pitt in two days.

## HAY CASE.

On Monday last, at Ft. Saskatchewan, before Major Griesbach, J. P., Alex. McLean, of Clover Bar, was brought up on a charge of cutting and damaging hay on section 21, township 53, range 23, with the intention of stealing it, the offence having been committed on July 23rd. The charge was brought by G. A. Simpson on behalf of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company. The circumstances of the case briefly are as follows: Section 21 is one of the odd sections in the colonization company's tract. Part of it is included in Clover bar flat. It is situated about midway between the colonization company's buildings and McLean's claim, and has upon it a considerable quantity of valuable hay. This hay was cut by the surrounding settlers as required, McLean amongst them, until the colonization company appeared upon the scene, in the summer of 1883. During '83 and '84 the company cut there and McLean elsewhere, but no attempt was made by the company to assert a proprietary right to the hay on the section. When the present haying season opened hay was scarce. The government hay regulations having been put forth changed matters somewhat and McLean went to the land agent at Edmonton, Mr. Gauvreau, to obtain a permit according to law. Mr. Gauvreau had received no instructions in regard to issuing permits on land within the colonization company's tract, and having heard that the agent of the company had no authority to grant permits within it either, McLean went to work cutting on section 21, on a piece of hay which he supposed contained about 150 tons. After he had cut some four or five tons Mr. Simpson came and forbid him from cutting any more. He and McLean had some high words, during which Mr. Simpson admitted that he had no authority to grant permits, but said that McLean should have asked his permission to cut. McLean thought that if he had no authority to grant a permit he had no right to give or withhold permission, and proceeded with his cutting. On Saturday a summons was served on him by a policeman, which, although it did not state by whom, or on whose behalf the complaint was preferred, commanded him to appear and answer to the charge of intention to steal on Monday last. G. A. Watson appeared for the prosecution. The facts given above were brought out in evidence, and McLean was fined \$1, compelled to pay \$19.15 cost and the hay cut, about eight tons, was declared forfeited. On asking the presiding magistrate if he had a right to appeal he was told that he did not know, and by the prosecuting counsel that he had not.

## APPEALS.

As a large number of cases have come before a justice of the peace in this district lately and more are likely to come, and as there seems to be a doubt whether or not appeals are allowed from his decisions it may be as well to give in full what the act of parliament says upon the subject; which is so plain that he who runs may read: "Any person feeling aggrieved by any conviction or judgment before any justice of the peace, not a stipendiary magistrate, and on giving security for the amount of the penalty (if there be a penalty) and costs, and if there be no pecuniary penalty, then for the costs, may prosecute such appeal,—the proceedings and practice in the conduct of hearing such appeals to be regulated by reports or orders in writing made, from time to time, by the stipendiary magistrates of the North-West Territories, or a majority of them, and approved by the Governor in Council on the report of the minister of justice." The intention of parliament is made amply evident by this clause, and the only possibility of its being balked is that the stipendiary magistrates may not yet have taken

steps to regulate the method of procedure. If they have not done so they have been most remiss in their duty and should be brought sharply to task for thwarting the intentions of the highest authority of the country. It may not be out of place to remark that to the exertions of Mr. N. F. Davin, of the Regina Leader, is due the clause allowing these appeals.

AN act respecting the administration of justice and other matters in the North-West, lately passed in Ottawa, provides that the limitation of the power of the North-West council to impose as a penalty a fine not exceeding \$100, has been removed, and the council may now impose a fine of any amount, or imprisonment, for the infraction of any ordinances. That the North-West council has full power to pass ordinances empowering school districts to levy taxes for school purposes. That the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories may, when he is satisfied that there are more than 2,000 adults within any electoral district divide the district into two parts and issue a writ for the election of a second member. Or he may, with the advice of his council or assembly, as the case may be, from time to time rearrange such electoral districts or any of them, so as to secure as far as possible the representation of each electoral district of not more than 1,000 square miles, and containing 1,000 inhabitants of adult age. That a fourth stipendiary magistrate may be appointed for the North-West. That in law cases appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba the unsuccessful party shall pay the costs. That lunatics may be transferred to the Manitoba lunatic asylum on the order of the lieutenant-governor, without the interference of the governor general, which was formerly necessary. That districts may be proclaimed in the North-West by the lieutenant-governor in which no person shall be allowed the possession of a weapon using fixed ammunition without a permit issued by the lieutenant-governor or a commissioner appointed by him for that purpose. An amendment by Mr. Mills to allow electoral districts in the North-West to contain an area of 2,000 square miles, at the discretion of the lieutenant-governor and council, was negatived by a vote of 79 to 37.

The supplementary estimates reach the sum of \$2,082,944.69. The amount chargeable to capital is \$1,139,697; the rest is charged to the consolidated fund. The following are some of the items: \$30,000 for census of Manitoba and the North-West; \$2,000 for repair of the military buildings at Fort Osborne; \$92,000 for a company of mounted infantry at Winnipeg; \$50,100 for the Canadian Pacific Railway; \$6,000 for Winnipeg drill shed; \$6,000 for Regina post office; \$50,000 for barracks for Mounted Police; \$6,000 for halfbreed commission; \$50,000 for surveys in the North-West and British Columbia; \$3,000 for a stipendiary magistrate in the North-West territories; \$25,000 for the relief of distress in the North-West; \$20,000 for a court house and jail at Prince Albert; \$2,300,000 for expenses and losses arising out of the rebellion in the North-West, extra pay for every member and senator to the amount of \$500, and \$250,000 for North-West mounted police.

Sir John has introduced a resolution granting every man participating in the suppression of the rebellion two adjoining quarter sections, comprising 320 acres, of unclaimed Dominion land in Manitoba or the North-West. Each man, or a duly appointed substitute, shall select the land before June 1, 1886. Each grantee or substitute shall perfect the entry and commence to reside on and cultivate the lands within six months, and shall thereafter continue to reside on and cultivate, subject to the Dominion Lands Act of 1883. Any man entitled to lands may, if he chooses, receive scrip for \$80. There will be no dues and charges on issuing patents.

The pension rates for men wounded and the families of those killed in the recent rebellion are: Officers losing eye or limb will be allowed the following rates: Lieut.-Colonel, \$1,200 a year, majors \$800, captains \$400, lieutenants \$250. Sergeants disabled receive daily allowances according to the extent of their injuries, from 80 cents to \$1.10, corporals from 30 to 90 cents, privates 15 to 45 cents. Widows receive three-eighths pay, each boy one-third until he is 18 and a girl 21 years. A mother or sister dependent on a son or brother gets one half of a widow's pension.

The government has announced its intention to increase the excise duty on spirits from corn and molasses and malt 30 cents, the customs duty on gin, rum and whiskey 25 cents, brandy 45 cents, the excise duty for snuff tobaccos and domestic 3 cents, the customs duty on tobacco and snuff 10 cents, and the customs duty on tobacco 10 cents, and the duty on refined sugars 35 per cent ad valorem.

The Chinese commission expenses amounted to \$11,500, and the half-breed scrip commission to \$6,000.

## BIG REDUCTION.

JOHN SINCLAIR  
GENERAL MERCHANT,  
EDMONTON,

Now offers great bargains in his well assorted stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,  
BOOTS & SHOES  
HARDWARE AND  
CLOTHING,  
CROCKERY,  
GROCERIES.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Trusting that in future as in the past the public will favor him with their very liberal patronage.

Furs and produce of all kinds taken.

Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

## INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

## HOTELS.

GERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

## PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

## BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

NOTICE—All parties indebted to the undersigned will please settle with L. Kelly, Edmonton. P. BYRNES.

FURNITURE.—Bed Stands, Sideboards, Washstands, Cupboards, Chairs, etc. A large stock, extra quality. To be sold off cheap for cash, to make room for new stock. X. St. JEAN.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

ANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

## AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps. Cochrane plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Renfrew Fruit and Floral company, Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green-house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, G. A. BLAKE, Belmont farm.

## NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc. Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned. Satisfaction guaranteed every time. MCINTYRE & DAVIDSON, Opposite Post Office, CALGARY.



## GENERAL NEWS.

Connors, the Moose Jaw murderer, was hanged at Regina on the 18th July.

The assistance to be given to immigration to Canada next year is \$380,000, \$150,000 less than last year.

Sixty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-three cattle and 67,197 sheep were exported from Canada to Great Britain in 1884.

The Regina Leader will issue daily verbatim reports during the Riel trial. The Leader says of itself: "It has opened the mile belt, it has liberalized the land laws, it has secured justice for the squatters on the town sites." Too much modesty is evidently not one of the drawbacks of the Leader.

CAPT. MOORE, of Prince Albert, it will be remembered, lost part of one leg by the Duck lake fight. But this did not prevent him from signing a petition for relief for the South Branch rebels, who had been the means of its loss. By this action he has shown himself to be more than ever what he always was—a warm-hearted christian gentleman. That he could so far forgive the ingratitude which aimed the shot, as well as the loss of the limb, does every credit to his heart—if not his head.

THE report of the minister of agriculture for 1884 gives the number of settlers arriving during the year as 68,633. The United States returns show an emigration from Canada to the States of 60,000 during the same year, which the minister by comparing arrivals with departures reduces to a net loss to Canada of 4,220. If this is the best that the minister of agriculture can do, after the herculean immigration labors of Sir Macpherson, the syndicate the land companies, and the commissioners, and the help the ablest liars Ottawa can afford, he has very little reason to be proud of his work or his colleagues to be proud of him.

THE Winnipeg Commercial says: "There is a movement on foot in Ottawa at present to place the Mounted Police under the military act. Something which will make the force of value in case of Indian troubles is necessary. There was a time when the force were soldiers, but soldiers of the best stuff can be demoralized into sorry poltroons, when their principal duties are smelling for smuggled whisky, annoying respectable travellers by ransacking their baggage, and otherwise carrying on a system of mean espionage, which would be scorned by a Whitechapel detective. Soldiers are soldiers, and sneaks are sneaks, and our paternal government need not hope to blend the two, they will not mix."

Mrs. Delaney and Mrs. Gowanlock say in regard to their captivity with Big Bear's Indians: "We feel under very great obligations to Adolphe Nolin, who parted with his horse to save Mrs. Delaney, and to John Pritchard, who also gave his horse for the same purpose. Nolin's conduct towards us during the ten days he remained with the Indians was universally kind and respectful. John Pritchard and Adolphe Nolin, two nights after our capture, had to give their blankets and several articles of clothing to Indians to secure us from insult. We found a home, such as it was, and kind treatment in Pritchard's tent while we were captives." They also speak well of Andre Nault, now at Regina, charged with treason felony, but to the contrary of Pierre Blondin, who purchased Mrs. Gowanlock, whom they accuse of the worst intentions.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, July 31st, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	80	55
Sunday,	78	51
Monday,	79	49
Tuesday,	70	47
Wednesday,	69	52
Thursday,	60	51
Friday,	70	53

Barometer falling, 27.680.  
Rainfall for week  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

## MARRIAGES.

TAYLOR—MARSH.—Married by the Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. D., at All Saints Church on Wednesday 29th July, Alexander Taylor, Edmonton, N. W. T., to Harriet Thomasina, second daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Marsh, of London, Ont.

WILSON—CLARKE.—By the Rev. Canon Platt, on July 22nd, at the residence of the bride's father, Miss Aileen F. Clarke, daughter of Hon. L. Clarke, of Prince Albert, chief factor of Carlton district, H.B.Co., to Mr. F. D. Wilson, of the H. B. Co. service, Edmonton.

## DEATH.

GIBBONS.—At the Miners' Flat on Wednesday July 22nd, Charles Neil, eldest son of Jas. Gibbons, aged six years and ten months.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NOTICE.**—Rev. C. Scollen, having of his own free will severed his connection with the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Albert, the undersigned for "La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de St. Albert," informs the public that the said corporation will not be responsible for any indebtedness incurred by the said C. Scollen. H. LEDUC, O.M.I., Procurator.

**ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE**  
making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Friday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Tuesday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Tuesday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Friday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Tuesday. Passage \$25; 100 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

## NOTICES.

**HARNESS.**—A set of heavy double harness nearly new. For sale by the undersigned. K. A. McLEOD.

**NOTICE.**—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle up forthwith, without further notice. X. ST. JEAN.

**FOUND.**—A Bay Horse with black points. Owner can have the same by applying to the undersigned, proving property and paying expenses. JAS. McKERNAN.

**STRAY.**—Came to the premises of the subscriber in April last, a last winter's calf, black, with small white spots. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away. J. NORRIS, sr.

**LEGAL NOTICE.**—The undersigned intends to be present at the next sittings of the district court at Edmonton, and will be happy to attend to any professional business. FITZ. COCHRANE, barrister, Calgary.

**\$5.00 REWARD.**—Followed a team with colt and wagon on the St. Albert road, my black brood mare, 12 hands high, long tail, white face and feet. Anyone returning to the undersigned will receive the above reward. DONALD ROSS, Edmonton Hotel.

**STRAYED** from Edmonton in December last, a Roan Mare about six years old, branded diamond G on the hip. Supposed to be on Stonev plain. Any person leaving her at McCauley's livery stable, or with the subscriber, will receive \$10 reward. W. WALKER.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Pointe Pelee, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

**STRAYED** from the premises of the undersigned on May 8th, a Brown Pony, white strip in face, deep chested, brand on left hip, J.M., was last seen in the vicinity of St. Albert. Any one bringing him to the Methodist Mission house, Edmonton will receive \$5 reward. JOHN H. HOWARD.

**SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT COURT,** Edmonton division.—The adjourned sittings of the above court will be held in the school-house, Edmonton, on Wednesday the 19th of August, commencing at 10 a.m.

L. J. MUNRO,  
Clerk of the Court.

## NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,

P. V. GAUVREAU,  
A. D. L.

## SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds. Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.

Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,

473, Main street,  
Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 184.

## NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES

INDEBTED

TO THE FIRM OF

J. A. McDUGALL & CO.

ARE REQUESTED TO

SETTLE UP FORTHWITH.

JOHN A. McDUGALL & CO.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having had the honor to be your first choice as representative of this district in the North-West council, I now offer myself for re-election. What my course has been you know, and should you approve of it so far as to elect me again you may depend that it will not be altered. My voice and vote will always be found on the side of the North-West settler no matter who or what may oppose. In the passage of ordinances and the distribution of funds the interests of this district will receive my fullest and most careful attention.

Believing that the people of the North-West have the same rights as Canadians elsewhere in Canada, for the full exercise of which they are now fitted by numbers and intelligence—and believing further that the exercise of these rights is necessary to the proper development of the country—I shall press: For such changes in the North-West council as shall make every member directly responsible to the people—and to them alone—as is the case in the legislative assemblies of the provinces; For the extension of the powers of the council to the limits allowed the legislatures of the provinces; For a revenue from the federal treasury on the same terms and of the same proportionate amount as is allowed the several provinces; and For representation of the people of the territories in the federal parliament as is allowed the people of the provinces.

Until the territories have been accorded parliamentary representation, I consider it an important part of the duty of the council to publicly represent the views of the people on such matters as immediately concern their interests, but at present are under the sole control of the federal government.

Of these matters the most important I believe to be: The settlement upon equitable and liberal terms of the claims of all parties who have taken up land in any district before the establishment of a land office, and also of the claims of half-breeds entitled to consideration according to the terms granted the half-breeds of Manitoba; The survey of the leading trails as permanent highways, and especially the survey and improvement of the Bow river trail throughout its entire length; The holding of colonization land, timber and mineral speculators to their agreements with the government, or the cancellation of those agreements by the government; The abolition of the dues on settlers' wood and hay, at least in this district; The alteration of the system of reserving alternate sections throughout the country for sale, to a system of reserving alternate quarter sections to be sold as pre-emptions to the settlers on the adjoining homestead quarter sections; The opening of a railway outlet by way of Hudson's Bay; and the enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law throughout the territories until a majority of the people have declared against it by a direct vote.

Yours,

FRANK OLIVER.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,  
H. C. WILSON.

**THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL COY. GROWERS OF**  
Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants.

With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada.

Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty.

WABA NURSERIES,

Arnprior, Ont.

The most northern nursery in Canada.

## ALBERTA FIELD FORCE.

SUPPLY OFFICE, EDMONTON,  
18th June, 1885.

FROM THIS DATE

No orders for the requirements of the Force for supplies will be recognized unless the same are on printed forms and signed by the Transport and Supply Officer.

H. HAMILTON,  
Capt. S. & T. Officer.